

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

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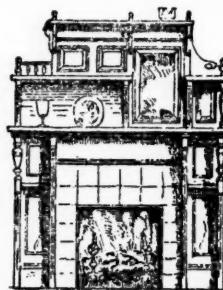
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS met on Monday with the usual expectation of spending three weeks in preliminaries, and then adjourning over the Christmas holidays. In both the Senate and the House the session began smoothly. The expectation of Republican resistance to the admission of Mr. Turpie as senator from Indiana, proved to be ill founded. While Republican newspapers of every shade spoke of the protest of one branch of the State legislature as a thing which the Senate must consider before they gave him the seat, and a conference was called by Mr. Edmunds and others expressly with reference to this case, when the Senate actually met, no steps were taken in the way of resistance. Whether this grew out of a careful consideration of law and precedent, which showed that resistance would not be justified, or whether the question was treated with reference to future movements in the field of presidential politics, does not yet appear. But, certainly, the step taken in swearing in Mr. Turpie without delay of any kind was a surprise to the whole country, and not a pleasant one to Republicans who had watched the course of events in Indiana.

IN the House Mr. Carlisle was chosen Speaker by grace of the Democratic caucus, and the control of proceedings thus given to a man whom a large section of his own party denounced publicly a year ago for his abuse of the power which attaches to his office. That this step was preceded by any promise not to defeat the will of the majority of the House by his rulings, we are not told, and do not believe. Certainly the tone of his inaugural address indicates no such change of attitude. Instead of confining himself to the custom of an expression of his thanks for the honor done him, and the request for the support of all parties in the House in the discharge of his onerous duties, he gave the House a lecture on its duties as to the reduction of the Tariff. He expressed the usual concern for the future of industries created and investments made under the protection of the existing laws; but pleaded that the American people are a greatly overtaxed people, whose burdens should be reduced by cutting down the duties. If the American people were consulted on that point, they would tell Mr. Carlisle that it is in the matter of their payment for the support of State, county, and municipal governments that they feel the burden of taxation, and that they would be very glad of a slice of the national surplus to relieve them of the weight of the direct taxation they are paying.

As only 118 of the 325 members of the House are entirely new to congressional life, it is to be hoped that it will suffer less from the inexperience and other causes of friction, which affected its predecessor. Some notable men: Curtin, Hewitt, Morrison, Warner and Willis, are missing, while Hiscock and Reagan have gone to the Senate. On the other hand the House is stronger by the return of Cox and Buckalew; and the accession of Baker, Hovey and other men of tried ability, promises a House fully up to the average.

As it is understood that Mr. Mills is to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it is interesting to know that his ideas of Tariff reduction have not undergone any alteration in prospect of his occupying that responsible place. A Tariff plan of his has been given to the public which reminds us very strongly of the proposals he put forward after the defeat of Mr. Morrison's bill in the last Congress. Mr. Mills proposes a "horizontal" Tariff, somewhat like that of 1847, with four grades of duty, 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent.—and the free list. Into the first class a very few articles enter; the second and third include all the great staple manufactures, in which the cost of labor is from 60 to 90 per

cent. higher than in Europe. To the free list are transferred salt, wool, lumber, and nearly everything that can be classed as raw materials, but not sugar. That still is to pay a duty.

At first sight we were disposed to see in this proposal the Tariff measure which was to be regarded as having the active support of the Administration. But we cannot suppose that Mr. Cleveland has given his sanction to a measure which contains nothing but *ad valorem* duties. To the principle of such duties the President, as a disciple of Mr. Manning, is opposed, and very rightly. As Mr. Calhoun said, when the Tariff of 1847 was under discussion, to make *ad valorem* duties fair, they should be adjusted on the sliding-scale method. That is they should rise as the price of the article falls, and fall as it rises, as did the English duty on imported wheat, which disappeared altogether when the price rose to 80 shillings the quarter. When so adjusted they would tend to correct the variations of the market, and to give the American producer equally with the American importer fair play. But as they have stood in our American tariffs, and in the plan of Mr. Mills, they have exactly the opposite effect. When the price goes up, they make it still higher. When it goes down, and the home producer is feeling the weight of foreign competition the most sharply, the duty falls so low as to give him no protection.

We hardly can conceive of Congress being so reckless as to entertain this proposal, whose probable effect would be—as even Mr. Carlisle must see—to increase the revenue from customs instead of reducing it, while it would deprive American labor of employment to an extent which no sober legislator would care to contemplate. Mr. Mills has a good deal to learn about the Tariff.

THE statements from Washington that there is an encouraging approach to unanimity of opinion among the Republican Senators as to the revenues that may be cut off, (in the absence of a plan to aid the States, or in conjunction with it), are among the best news of the day. It is necessary, now, for the Republican answer to Mr. Cleveland to be distinctly and loudly made. He calls attention to the excess of revenue. He proposes to break down the Tariff in order to do away with this excess. What is the Republican proposal?

It is plain that three principal details appear in the measures which Republicans have in mind, and which they are able to unite upon. These are: (1) No damage to the Protective features of the Tariff; (2) the repeal of the tobacco tax; (3) the repeal of the sugar duty. This is a sound programme, at every step. It needs but to be guarded and qualified in regard to the commercial advantages which the sugar producing countries must give us in return for our giving them a free market.

BESIDES the Tariff, there are two other great questions which are sure to be pressed upon Congress. One of these is the restriction of immigration. At the very opening of the session measures were brought forward for this purpose. So far as we have seen, they all contemplate a searching scrutiny of future immigrants, but the retention of all those who are here already. The consuls of the United States are required to give certificates to persons who propose to seek a new home in America, and by means of these certificates and the watchfulness of the Commissioners of Immigration, we are to shut out Mormons, Socialists, and Anarchists, and also persons whose physical defects or want of resources are likely to make them dependent upon public support. This is well enough; but why acquiesce in the presence of those immigrants who have made themselves nuisances already? Why not vest in the national executive the power to require such men as John Most to seek a home in some other country than

ours? We do not say that this test is practicable as regards the Mormons. It would be a dangerous precedent to shut out any class or persons for holding a religious belief, which did not stand in the way of their becoming quiet citizens. Besides this, it is not the immigrant Mormon, but his native American masters who break the laws against plural marriage and who carry on the propaganda of the sect. Nor would Mr. Cleveland be the man to enforce such a law in their case. His pardon of Roger Clawson, the most notable polygamist convicted thus far, shows that he is not in active sympathy with the efforts to suppress that iniquity. That act has done a great deal to put fresh heart into the Saints, and to encourage the belief that the President and his party are ready to admit Utah as a State of the Union.

THE other question is the control of the Telegraph system by the national government. The Knights of Labor have taken up this question, since the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph so greatly increased the power of their arch-enemy, Mr. Jay Gould. They urge that a virtual monopoly has been established of a means of public communication nearly as important as the post-office, and that the character of the men who control this monopoly furnishes no guarantee that it will not be abused to further their selfish ends. In the nature of things a much higher degree of confidence must be reposed in telegraph operators than in Post Office clerks. The latter have no cognizance of the contents of the messages they transmit, unless these are written on postal cards, or they brave the penalties of the law by opening letters. The former must be acquainted with the contents of every message that is not written in cipher, and experience shows that every ordinary cipher can be read by the exercise of patience and ingenuity. And with the change which the telegraph itself has brought about, the most important because the most urgent intelligence is now sent by telegraph and not by mail. What safety is there that our telegraphic system may not be enlisted in the service of a group of unscrupulous speculators, like the chief owners of the Western Union, and the most confidential intelligence either delayed or utilized, or both?

There is force in these arguments; but it would be better to wait until it is found that the Western Union has been used in any such fashion as is suggested. The law lays down very severe penalties for such practices. Whether it be through fear of these penalties, or a prudent regard for the credit and prosperity of the company, or motives higher than its critics are inclined to credit its managers with, it is pretty certain that it has not been diverted as yet from its legitimate work as a confidential transmitter of intelligence. And on the other hand the inconveniences which would attend the government control of the telegraphs, and the mischief which would result from the prodigious enlargement of political patronage, are enough to discourage the American people from taking this step before its necessity has been made plainly evident.

MR. VILAS, whom Mr. Cleveland proposes to transfer from the Post-office to the Interior-Department, makes his last report as Postmaster-General. In the two and a half years that he has held the latter place, he has done some good and a great deal of harm. Under his administration of the office the theory that postmasters and their subordinates are to be turned adrift whenever their party goes out of power has been applied with about as much thoroughness as the number of places to be dealt with permitted. He has deprived the country of a great amount of trained capacity, in order to make room for his party friends. By his own showing only four hundred of the 2,336 presidential (or important) post-offices have not been vacated to make room for Democrats, since March 1, 1885. And while he has given office to a great number of men whom experience has shown to be unfitted either by character or capacity for their duties, the removal of Mr. Veasey from the Baltimore post-office is the only case in which we can remember him to have corrected a false step. In his report he eulogizes the pres-

ent postal force for its efficiency. But Philadelphians and doubtless people in other cities must be permitted to have their own opinions on that subject.

His administration has been mischievous in another direction, through the veto he has placed upon the efforts of the Senate to extend national support to the mail service on steamship lines. The sum voted for this purpose was less than his own State costs the nation for its postal facilities, in excess of all receipts. But Mr. Vilas, while administering the affairs of a department which exists in defiance of every principle of Free Trade, has insisted on showing that he is true to that unnatural policy by refusing to exercise the discretion invested in him at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, and by securing the defeat of a similar proposal in the second. So while nearly every other civilized nation is putting its hands in its pocket to secure a share of the world's carrying-trade, we, with an overflowing treasury, are doing nothing.

Mr. Vilas shows that the deficiency for the year is about \$6,900,000, chiefly because of the increase of the minimum letter weight from half an ounce to an ounce, and the reduction of the charges for newspapers to one half. On Free Trade principles a deficiency is a good reason for winding up the concern. Mr. Vilas refers to it with an air of distress, which seems to indicate that the Post Office will not do its proper work until it becomes a source of revenue to the government. But in truth there is no money better expended than that which is employed in keeping up constant and cheap facilities for free intercourse in the backwoods States like Wisconsin; and the government need not groan over its share of the outlay, since the more densely peopled States contribute far more heavily without a murmur, and will continue to do so whether there is a deficit or a surplus in the Post Office's accounts. Every time we pay two cents for a stamp, we pay half of it for the benefit of the region West of the centre of population.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission reports a general satisfaction with the law as it stands, but suggests a few important modifications. The most notable of these is the proposal to bring express and transportation companies of all kinds, which use the railroads, under the provisions of the law equally with the railroads. The Commission is of the opinion that the practice of making secret rebates is practically at an end, but that the published rates in many cases are open to the charge of making unjust discrimination. But the Commission evidently shrinks from a thorough application of the principle on which the bill itself rests—that small places, where there are no competing lines of railroads shall have the same rates as the centres of population, at which several railroads are competing. The Commission fear that the enforcement of that principle would work a revolution, in which existing interests would suffer too much; and they hold that Congress cannot have meant to deprive railroad "centres" of the advantages of competition between the several roads. Here we think the Commission is at fault. The unrestricted competition of the railroads is building up great cities at the sacrifice of smaller places, to the public injury. We are becoming a country of large cities with far too great rapidity, and at the cost of the country districts in a double sense. We are creating artificial attractions in the great cities, which draw the more energetic and ambitious elements to them from the country districts. And we actually are making those districts pay the cost of these attractions by allowing competitive rates to the cities, which as a matter of course are refused to lesser places. To put a stop to this mischievous and revolutionary process is the purpose of the present law. Any hardships it may inflict upon overgrown centres are trifling in comparison with the injury which competitive rates have inflicted and will continue to inflict upon the districts which have been drained for their benefit. We hope that in any modification of the law, Congress will rather reinforce it in this direction than weaken it, in spite of the suggestions of the Commission.

We think the worst fallacy of the report lies in the statement

that "the public interest is best served when the rates are so appointed as to encourage the largest possible change of products between different sections of our country and with foreign countries." If this be true, then commerce is an end in itself, and not a means to an end. We should forbid any part of the country to supply its own wants, and compel Pennsylvania to give up growing wheat and the West to stop smelting of iron. And this is just what low through rates combined with high local rates tend to do. They make it more profitable to supply every local want from a distance, even though the local facilities for production are abundant.

THE national Supreme Court has rendered its decisions in the important cases from Virginia and Kansas. The bench rules that the suit brought against the officials of the State of Virginia was a suit against the State itself, forbidden by the Eleventh Amendment. It therefore was wrong for Judge Bond to have entertained it, and by consequence wrong for him to commit those officials to prison for setting his decision at defiance. This is a distinct victory for the Repudiationists, but it is not a final one. There are other ways in which the creditors of the State may manage to use the coupons of its bonds in the payment of taxes, and thus avail themselves of the decision of the Supreme Court that they have that right under the law. Otherwise it would appear that the Constitution conferred rights which the Eleventh Amendment rendered worthless.

It is less surprising that the Court refuses to redress the alleged wrong of the brewers and distillers, who claim that the value of their property has been destroyed by the Prohibitory law. This case had been before the court, when the justices were mainly if not exclusively Democrats, and therefore much more likely to sustain a claim of personal liberty against law. Even then they ruled that the State had a right to "abate the nuisance" of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and that the indirect consequences of the steps taken created no claim for damages. In this respect American procedure differs widely from English. Mr. Bright proposes to vest in the English municipalities the power to buy out and close all objectionable public houses; but hardly any public man would venture to propose that the brewers and the tavern-keepers should be shut up without compensation.

A third decision, not from the Supreme Court, but from the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is worthy of notice. It is decided that the holders of first-class tickets have the right to ride in first-class cars, whether they are white or black. Indeed there was no other construction of the law possible, as it certainly forbade, though in general terms, just such discriminations as the southern roads have been making. And the common law of the "common carrier" is equally prohibitory of such distinctions. But whether the Commission would forbid the railroads to refuse first-class tickets to colored purchasers remains to be seen.

REPORTERS for the New York *World*, having interviewed seventy Republican members of Congress, make a report as to their preferences of a candidate for the Presidency. And what is the report? Fifty-five of the seventy do not declare for Mr. Blaine. One is for Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts; one is for Judge Graham; two are "against Blaine"; seven are for Mr. Sherman, nine are for General Harrison, twelve are for "the nominee of the Convention," thirty declined to commit themselves, and fifteen only declared their preference for another trial with Mr. Blaine as the candidate. This makes it plain, once more, how entirely the intelligent opinion of the Republican party has set against the peril of that experiment.

THE Prohibition party has been holding a national convention at Chicago. These amateur politicians seem to find such fun in having a party of their own that they cannot wait until the approach of the elections brings them together for consultation. So they have had a grand rally in this dead interval of politics, and have managed to weaken their party by the operation. The Wo-

men's Christian Temperance Union brought forward an amendment to the party's platform which would have committed the party to Woman Suffrage. But the strictly orthodox divines and their friends in the Convention succeeded in defeating it, after a lively discussion. Dr. Herrick Johnson, for instance, is as decided in his opposition to "the reform against nature," as Dr. Bushnell was, and would give no support to a party which committed him to that proposal. This is one of the many illustrations of the difficulty which must attend the attempt to organize a national party on a single issue. The personal elements which that issue brings together are sure to be especially interested to a great extent in some other question which they think parallel to that; and the introduction of this other either repels them by its rejection, or others by its adoption. The Third Party's platform of 1880, for instance, endorsed their "flat-money" theory, and some of its Eastern organs published the document with that plank left out.

Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, of Georgia, writes in *The Advance* with his usual good sense as to the futility of a Prohibitory party:

"As I look at it," he says, "and as most Southern Prohibitionists look at it, the cause has no occasion to commit its fortunes to a Third party, existent or probable. The government is too big a thing to be run in the interests of even as big a thing as prohibition. The Prohibition party—as a party—must widen their platform to make it wide enough for this government. When that is done prohibition is merged in the bigger thing—running the government—and it is lost. The aim of Prohibitionists is not running the government, but prohibition of the liquor traffic. No government can be run on one issue. The end Prohibitionists seek fails if they take in hand all the issues that belong to running the government of the whole country. As long as there are Republicans and Democrats—as long as there are parties, if differenced only as 'outs' and 'ins,' there will be Prohibitionists in each who will agree about nothing else."

MR. GEORGE and his party are losing ground on all hands. In his later letters to the land agitator, Mr. Patrick Ford called in question the practicability of the scheme of land nationalization, in terms which showed that it would receive no farther support in that quarter. And more recently Mr. Powderly has rejected it as a solution of the Labor problem with a distinctness which shows that he has given the subject his best thoughts. As these two men were Mr. George's strongest supporters, their withdrawal indicates a decided weakening of the party. Among the influences which have decided them is the fact that both of these gentlemen are Protectionists, and both are Roman Catholics. As such they hardly could feel at home with a leader who hates the Protective Tariff and the Catholic Church about equally.

We rejoice to see that Mr. Powderly's position as the representative of sobriety and fair play in the leadership of the Knights of Labor is beginning to be better understood. At one time THE AMERICAN was the only newspaper, not a Labor organ, which had a good word for him. Recently we have seen repeated recognitions of his general fairness and prudence in newspapers which used to name him only to abuse him. Partly this is due to the contrast presented by the policy of the Knights of Labor to that of the Central Labor Union, which is his enemy. More recently the attitude taken in the West by the minority which has revolted from the Knights because they found his policy too tame, has contributed to the same result. Everybody who has watched events sees now that it is the feather-headed element which resents his leadership, and that his deposition from his place would be a public misfortune.

OUR frequently judicious contemporary, the Providence *Journal*, which sympathizes in a general way with the Irish people under Coercion, has a very misleading paragraph on the relation of Home Rule to the future of Ireland. We quote it because it is the clear and exact expression of a grave misunderstanding, which is by no means confined to the *Journal*:

Lord Hartington hit the nail on the head with his usual practical clearness when he said at the great Union meeting in Dublin that the struggle in Ireland was for the possession of the land rather than for a change in the

system of government. That and nothing else is what is demanded by the tillers of the soil, and what they must have if they are to live in any condition above that of poverty and serfdom. Home Rule is but a means for that, and, if the English Parliament would take the necessary steps to buy out the landlords and sell the land to the tenants, it would not be troubled much with the demand for Home Rule. But if it gives Home Rule without the land it will find that legislative independence will be used for confiscation. It is singular that a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's ability does not see this.

Every statement in this paragraph is untrue. Home Rule is not asked by the tillers of Irish soil as a means to the settlement of the land question, but as a means to the government of Ireland according to Irish ideas on all sorts of subjects. The Irish education system, the Irish poor law system, the Irish grand jury system for county government, the Irish system of magistrates, and indeed nearly every part of the administration of the government is as bad from an Irish point of view as are the land laws, or indeed far worse. For this reason no concessions as regards the land laws have abated in the least the demand of the farming class for Home Rule, to say nothing of the millions of the Irish people who are not farmers and have no direct interest in that occupation. Nor will the Irish people use legislative independence for confiscation, although they may drive a harder bargain with the landlords than the English Parliament would agree to. The most severe proposal made thus far as regards the land is to deduct from its market value the full value of all the improvements made by the tenants, and pay the landlords the remainder. If this were done, the landlord's share would be found smaller than in any other country of Europe.

In the same speech Lord Hartington insisted that no prosperity was to be expected for Ireland so long as it remained a merely agricultural country. In this he was quite right; but that will be its fate so long as England has dictatorial control of its affairs. The one thing England never will do for it is to extend to its manufactures that protection they enjoyed when Ireland possessed legislative independence. That of itself is a final and adequate reason for demanding Home Rule for Ireland.

THERE are five members of Parliament and over two hundred private citizens in prison in Ireland for the simple offense of attending or reporting public meetings at which no treason was talked, no acts of outrage recommended, no tumult caused. Before a month is over, both these numbers will be doubled at the least. Within a year Ireland will need ampler jail facilities for the detention of persons whose only offense is one made by an unjust and tyrannical law, administered by men who stand not for justice and the nation, but for privilege and a class. This is the Irish situation in a nutshell. Irish people begin to lend an ear to those who tell them that constitutional and parliamentary opposition has proved a failure, and that the wisest course is secret preparation for war, with dynamite preliminaries. These new leaders are becoming all the more powerful as their more peaceful rivals, one by one, disappear behind dungeon bars, and are deprived of all participation in public affairs. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Dillon are the representatives of the Home Rule party, since the failure of Mr. Parnell's health compelled him to abstain from active work. These and several of their associates are either in prison or on their way to it. If the Tories' policy were to force an Irish uprising, they could not have chosen their measures better. Perhaps they think what their Liberal friend *The Spectator* was indiscreet enough to say, that a fresh Irish rebellion would furnish the Unionists with the best way out of their difficulty.

Mr. Balfour adds insult to injury by gross misstatements as to the treatment Mr. O'Brien has received. He describes his prisoner as securing relaxation of discipline by pretending illness. He had done nothing of the kind. He told his jailors that he never was in better health; and only the physicians ordered his transfer to the jail infirmary. So clever are the Irish that they both got Mr. Balfour's letters to Mr. O'Brien in his cell, and Mr. O'Brien's reply to it into their newspapers.

THE story of what Japan has suffered through the treaties forced upon her chiefly by the English fleet in 1868 has not been told so often as to lose interest and freshness to American readers. Mr. E. H. House, formerly editor of the *Tokio Times*, tells it once more in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December. His former article in the same magazine for May, 1881, had the effect of obliging the withdrawal of Sir Harry Parkes from Japan, where his career as a diplomatic bully is held in perpetual remembrance. The present may have the effect of arousing America to go a little farther than Mr. Evarts agreed to, when, as Secretary of State under Mr. Hayes, he promised that the United States would recede from what the Treaties of 1868 secured to it, as soon as the other signatory powers did the same. This was to put off redress till the Greek Kalends. Mr. House shows that we have nothing to lose by doing an act of international justice, and much to gain from the respect and gratitude of our next neighbors to the Westward.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

A YEAR ago it was pointed out in these columns that the report of Mr. Manning as Secretary of the Treasury, following the line of Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress, had launched the Administration on the Free Trade sea. We presume that no one will question the fact now. Mr. Cleveland finds, in all the public affairs with which his duties associate him, but one theme, and he deals with this in but one way. He sees the fact of the excessive revenues, and he proposes to reduce them in but one direction. Passing by the internal taxes, he directs his whole attention to the import duties, and among these it is not the sugar duty, but those which have a protective value, that he assails.

No message was ever sent to Congress by any President of the United States which dealt with economic subjects so unwisely and so incompetently. In all the history of the country the finances, if they have not been ably handled in the Presidents' messages, have at least been treated with dignity and decorum. But Mr. Cleveland's communication is unprecedented in form, vehement and partisan in manner, inconsiderate of facts, ill-arranged and illogical in its handling of details, and in its recommendations a betrayal of the country's interests. The truths it presents it frequently exaggerates, the truths it ignores are of vital importance to a sound consideration of the subject, and the fallacies it advocates would, if adopted, be fatal.

Nevertheless, since Mr. Cleveland is a Free Trader, by habit and affiliation, and since the party which he represents contains a large majority of Free Traders, it is everyway better that he should take his position, now, in the face of next year's elections, openly and boldly. As he is not a friend of the independence of American industry, he does well to say so. As he is not a President who can be relied upon to support the interests of the country, he does them the best service in his power by declaring himself in a manner so emphatic that he cannot be misunderstood. The friends of Protection must welcome an open and straight-out contest. We thank him in their name that he no longer leaves it possible for any one to represent him as a friend of the American and an opponent of the English policy of trade.

If we look for a moment at the contents of this marvel among American state papers, we find it speaking of the revenues as "exactions" from "the industries and necessities of the people." This is a gross misuse of language. Not one of them can be so described with truth. If any approach this description it is the tobacco tax and the sugar duty, yet neither of these does Mr. Cleveland wish to attack. The Surplus he describes as a menace. Under his hand it is. But he indicates only one way of dealing with it. He has neither the statesmanship, the courage, nor the respect for Democratic precedent which would have led him to propose to repeat what was done fifty years ago under the administration of Andrew Jackson. And he says of the Surplus, what is not true, that it continues, "with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsions and widespread disas-

ters." It has no such pressage, unless it is to be dealt with in the spirit of folly and ignorance. The financial ability of the general government, at a time when the State and local governments are financially burdened, is the grand opportunity for a reform of the tax system of the country. The Surplus, it is true, is a danger if hoarded, but it can be and should be made the means of universal benefit, by applying it where the need is greatest.

Mr. Cleveland declares the present tariff laws "the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation." This is the language of one who assails the whole Tariff system. He goes on to declare that the duty raises the price of the imported article "by precisely the sum paid for such duties," a misrepresentation of fact which has been a multitude of times confuted. He endeavors to prove to the American laborer that what he gains by higher wages he loses by the higher cost of what he must buy, a fallacy which is exploded in the statistics gathered by the government itself. And he deprecates the indignation of the workingmen, by telling them that the changes in the Tariff which he proposes need not reduce their wages, a pretense which is exposed the moment it is made plain that he wants to cut out, not the unprotective sugar duty, but others which serve a protective purpose. He appeals to "the manufacturers" to help make changes in the Tariff, after his plan, ignoring the fact that the industrial question in the United States is not one of manufacturers' interests, but of the social condition of the laboring classes, the mutual interest of all home producers in the home market, and of the country's real independence.

But we cannot here deal with all the fallacies and follies of the document. Nor, indeed, is it necessary, since none of them are new. That there are people who applaud them is evident. The message is hailed with gladness in New York. It is praised in London. It brings joy to the heart of Free Trade newspapers. All this is natural. What could be more pleasant to the ears of the importers, and the agents of European houses, in the alien city of New York, than to hear that the President would break down the custom-house barriers against the goods they deal in? What could be more gratifying to the agents who sell the wares of Manchester and Lyons than the news that American factories producing like wares are to be discouraged and destroyed? What could be more comforting to the *doctrinaire* enemies of American industry than a President's message reproducing their notions? What could be more welcome to those who would compete with Europe in the race of "cheapness" than a prospect that wages here must come down to the European level?

But, fortunately, this is not a case to be determined by the aliens. It cannot, as we believe, be controlled by them in the city of New York. Mr. Cleveland challenges the people of the United States. Let them answer him.

THE CARNOTS OF FRANCE.

THE election of M. Sadi-Carnot to the presidency of the French republic for seven years is one of those events which serve to correct our ordinary estimates of the French character. The love of the theatrical and the sensational which makes such a show on the surface of France and is represented by the noisy and aggressive element especially in Paris, is not the deepest and most characteristic element in the French mind. France has an element of hard, keen sense, of intense practicality, which we are apt to forget in the presence of her *émeutes*. Gen. Boulanger and his like obscure to us at a distance men who possess and deserve the confidence of the people, just as the student of French literature is apt to take as its greatest works those which are most discussed in the newspapers or on the boulevards. Four times since the overthrow of the Second Empire France has been required to designate the man who is to be her highest and foremost: four times she has chosen wisely. In her choice of Thiers she rewarded the loyalty, the ability, the patriotic devotion of her greatest citizen. In the selection of Marshal Macmahon she was unwise only in supplant-

ing M. Thiers by a reactionary; but the man's career was honorable, and his presidency ended in a soldierlike submission to the adverse decision of the nation. In M. Grévy, France sought and found a president whose sobriety, soundness of judgment and entire trustworthiness failed her only where family considerations brought out his one weak side. And in M. Sadi-Carnot she has selected a president whose personal character gives assurance that his administration will be a contrast to all that M. Wilson caused that of his father-in-law to be.

Modern students of sociology have brought into clear light the part which the inheritance of qualities plays in the formation of character, and especially shows that a grandson is more likely to reproduce the strong points of a great character than his son ever did. In view of the fact there is reason to expect great things from the president of the French Republic. His grandfather, Lazare Nichola Marguerite Carnot, is at once one of the most notable and least noted men in French history. Before the outbreak of the French Revolution he had already won such distinction that the Prussian government tried to secure his services, and had made brilliant discoveries in mechanics. He had no share in the movements which preceded the general upheaval, and he was himself a believer in constitutional monarchy as the best form of government. But he was placed upon the "Committee of Public Safety," when the Allies were pressing forward for the destruction of Paris and the humiliation of France. He was given the general control of fourteen armies, and he imparted unity and vigor to their movements such as had not been thought possible. He forced the generals to break out of their timid routine. He developed the modern system of tactics, and taught it personally to the troops. On one occasion he superseded a general on the very field of battle, and led his troops to victory after a defeat. He detected the greatness of Hoche, and of Bonaparte, and promoted them both to high rank. He drove Prussians and Austrians across the Rhine, added new territories to France, and suppressed the insurrection in La Vendee. As his contemporaries said of him, he organized victory.

In the atrocities of the reign of terror, he had no share. He detested and denounced Robespierre, who said of him, "We still need Carnot for the war, but as soon as we can do without him his head will fall." It was the overthrow of the dictator of terror that saved him, but the new party attacked all who had served on the Committee of Public Safety as equally guilty with Robespierre. Carnot stood forward to defend not only himself, but other members of that Committee who had been too deeply absorbed in the work of defending France abroad to have any time to put her to rights at home. Censure ceased; the Directory restored him to his old place in the control of military affairs, and he held this with his old vigor until the ambition of his former *protégé* Bonaparte became evident. He resigned his place, denounced the overthrow of the republic from the tribunal, and retired to private life, finding himself powerless to save the liberties of his country. When Napoleon came back from Elba, Carnot ignored him as he had done for years. But the Emperor appointed him Minister of the Interior; and in view of the danger of France he accepted the place. After Waterloo the Bourbons proscribed him, and he retired to Germany, where he died at Magdeburg in 1823.

His military achievements were but a part of his career. He created the Polytechnic School. He left his mark as permanently upon French administrative methods, as did Alexander Hamilton upon American. And his personal character was as lofty as his public services were brilliant. He was as pure and unselfish as Washington, but less able to inspire that enthusiastic regard which makes a great character a great popular force. Only those who knew him with some degree of intimacy recognized the great worth of the man. One of these, the German historian Niebuhr, who met him while in Holland on a mission for Prussia, says: "I would have divided my last crust of bread with Carnot!" Yet

his native country never gave him a monument, nor even called a street of its capital after him.

His eldest son died of cholera in 1832, after giving strong evidence of possessing his father's genius for mechanics. His second son Lazare Hippolyte Carnot was one of the many brilliant Frenchmen who held to the socialist theories of St. Simon for a time, but left the school on discovering to what moral sloughs Pére Enfantin was leading it. He became a politician of a moderate Radical type, and was Minister of Education in the provisional government of 1848. On refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon III, he retired to a life of study, from which he was recalled by the events of 1870-71. He is now a life-Senator of France. His son, Sadi-Carnot, is the new President of the French Republic. He too belongs to the Left in politics; but he comes to the presidency by the vote of the whole body of Republican senators and representatives. He is nobody's man, and is under no pledges to any one. His past gives promise of moderation and good sense. What degree of energy and firmness he possesses, the future must show.

None of the family since his grandfather have given evidence of any definite attachment to any party in religion. The great Carnot used to say he had but one article in his creed: universal toleration. He said he hated all fanaticism, but most of all the fanaticism of irreligion, as exemplified by Marat and Pére Duchesne. His own belief was a sort of pantheism like that of Diderot. The new President will have plenty of opportunity to show his abhorrence of this fanaticism of irreligion, if he agrees with his grandfather. The disciples of Marat and Pére Duchesne are abundantly represented in the France of to-day. It is one of the worst features in the character of the third Republic. The only indication of his own attitude in the matter is his allowing his Roman Catholic wife to have their children educated in her faith.

THE LAYING OUT OF STREETS.

FEW of the older cities of the world were planned. They grew little by little, street by street, pretty much according to the whims or convenience of the dwellers. The result has been a heterogeneous assemblage of streets, for the most part short, meeting each other at every possible angle, and often curving insidiously, to the bewilderment of the stranger. A map of such a city must be learned by heart, like dates of kings or the multiplication table. There is no principle in it, but those who are familiar with it can always find short cuts from place to place.

In sharp contrast to these older cities, which started on their municipal careers perhaps far back in the middle ages, are the greater part of American cities, and the newer portions of many European ones. In these the prevailing plan is rectangular. Street after street, in long parallel straight lines, runs from east to west, crossed by similar long streets running from north to south. There is little to puzzle a stranger, but there are no short cuts. It is impossible to go from northeast to southwest, or at right angles to that direction, without moving along the base and perpendicular of a triangle.

Not all American cities, especially in the older States follow this rectangular plan. Philadelphia only partially follows it. The old gamut of streets, "Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, and Pine; Market, Arch, Race, and Vine," are as rectangular as a Western city, but the outlying and more extensive portions of the city have angles enough to be puzzling. Ridge, Passyunk, and Germantown avenues are a series of crooks, and there are many other roads which deviate from parallelism. Yet we all find these diagonal streets exceedingly convenient, and esteem ourselves fortunate if we can shorten our route by using any of them. The need of diagonal paths has been recognized in all the public squares of the central portions of the city by the introduction of asphalted walks from corner to corner.

The oldest part of New York is as complicated a network of short streets, at all possible angles, as can be found in any European city; while its newer portions, laid out in long avenues crossed perpendicularly by shorter streets, and diagonally by Broadway, conform to the shape of the island. After a short acquaintance, it is easier to find one's way in New York than in Philadelphia. Boston with its curved streets, and Pittsburgh with its triangles, recall the cities of Europe, but Washington has a plan worthy of note, excellent and deserving of imitation. It was laid out by a man with a head, Pierre L'Enfant by name. Had Chicago, New York,

or Philadelphia been laid out as well, the designer would have become celebrated, since these cities grew so rapidly. But Washington was an artificial city—the court city of a republic, and it grew slowly with the advance of Federalism. The broad avenues of Pierre L'Enfant, crossing the rectangular blocks at isometrical angles, were long the browsing places of goats, their solitude broken only here and there by isolated houses or groups of houses. At the present time Washington is the most beautiful city in America, and only lacks size to be the finest in the world. All this thanks to the Frenchman who planned it so as to afford grand vistas in every direction, a short cut to everywhere, and a public garden at almost every intersection.

Many of the great European cities now show the advantage of diagonal streets, though in a less methodical manner than Washington. As they developed it became necessary to provide wider streets in the older portions to accommodate the increasing traffic, and these were cut through the masses of short streets and crowded houses in such a fashion as to provide short routes between important points or between two main streets which had previously been separated by a congeries of narrow lanes. In this way London and Paris have been improved, and the new streets are the finest known to our civilization. Paris has changed its old ramparts into broad avenues and thus made boulevard mean a broad street. Brussels has done the same, as have Antwerp and many other cities, and these boulevards are at once the adornment of the city and the landmarks of the stranger.

From all this it will be evident that the rectangular plan is not the best one. A systematic arrangement of triangles, more or less like that of Washington; or a network of streets radiating from a centre like the lines of the web of an orb-weaving spider, and crossed by streets tangential to the circumference, would be the best; while the most unsystematic medley of triangles and trapeziums is, if the streets are but wide enough, preferable to the rectangular method.

Though a regular plan, giving an abundance of diagonals, is necessary in the central or business portion of every city, in the more distant suburbs occupied by residents only, other considerations should have weight. The contour of the ground, the prospect, the presence of a lake or stream, etc., should influence the laying out of the streets and roads which lead among villa residences. It is absurd to run straight streets through or over high hills as has been done, for example, at San Francisco, unless the exigencies of traffic demand it. Villas and country cottages in an undulating or hilly country should border upon roads which follow the undulations, winding around the slopes, and reaching the summit by easy grades. This is better understood in England than it is here. Our own Germantown and Chestnut Hill are lovely, but man has not added to their beauty, either by the arrangement of the streets, or by his crude methods of landscape-gardening. To take off the top of the hill and throw it into the valley is the kind of landscape-gardening practised in a district which owes its loveliness to its hills and valleys. In the central portions of all large cities pedestrians are in constant danger from wheeled vehicles. The drivers rule the road which must be crossed at every block by the crowd of foot passengers. Here and there, in very crowded places, a policeman stems the stream of wheels in the interest of humanity, but this is only at rare intervals. Accidents are frequent—the wonder is they are not more so. Every article removed from or taken into stores or houses has to be carried across or unloaded upon the sidewalk, which, during working hours, is in business streets cumbered by packages of all descriptions. Horse-cars and "motor" cars add to the unsafeness of pedestrianism in a city. No wonder that Gordon Cumming, the famous lion-hunter, feared to cross the whirlpool of wheels in front of London's Exchange. He would have had as good reason to fear crossing Market street at Broad street Station. There is a way to remedy this. Suppose the sidewalks and retail shops were all elevated to the level of the second story of the houses, while the entire width below was devoted to wheeled vehicles. A street sixty feet wide, with two sidewalks above it of fifteen feet each, would afford ninety feet of way. Bridges fifteen feet in width would take pedestrians safely over all crossings without change of level, while staircases would communicate with the street below. The carriage way below would be amply lighted by the thirty feet of opening between the foot-ways, while the receiving and forwarding departments of every store would be upon the lower level, and wagons or vans could back up to the entrances without loss of time to their drivers or risk to pedestrians. Such a two-story street completely separating vehicular from pedestrian travel, must come in the near future, and the wonder is that it has not come before. Old Chester has a *souvenir* of the arrangement in its celebrated "rows," but our great modern cities, with all their boast of rapid transit by cab, motor car, and railway, with all their electric lights and grand finstral display to tempt buyers, have done nothing to secure the safety of pedestrians.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN the current *Century* there is quite an interesting and timely discussion of the "Tonic Sol-Fa" system of writing and teaching music,—a system as yet comparatively little employed in this country, but which in England has already wrought quite important changes in musical education. Mr. Theodore F. Seward, describing this movement in England, strongly commends the method, while Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, admitting that it is well adapted to the study of harmony and vocal music, condemns it for use in the study and practice of instrumental music. An obviously reasonable remark on Mr. Krehbiel's distinctions is that there would be a decided gain to the people of this country if culture in singing were to be developed, and that this is greatly more to be desired than culture in the use of instruments. Apart from all ethical or religious considerations, it must be evident that there are strong reasons of social science in favor of the habit of vocal music among the people. A great movement to revive it and cultivate it when revived would be a welcome thing, and the work of the Welsh vocalists among the mining people of Pennsylvania, with their annual exhibitions or "Eisteddfods," deserves to be encouraged far more than it is.

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PROFESSOR ROTHROCK, of the University, has again taken up his excellent work of increasing information and interest among the people concerning Forestry. His "Michaux Series" of lectures have been resumed, at the chapel of the University, and will be continued on the evenings of December 16, and January 6, 13, 20, and 23. His general theme is "Among the Trees, from Florida to Maine," and his intimate acquaintance with vegetable life gives him abundant materials for graphic and instructive lectures.

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If they had not the magazines and newspapers to employ them, says Mr. Gilder, American authors would starve. Very possibly, this is true. But, purely as a matter of fact, and without regard to the copyright question, what of it? As everybody knows, the magazines and newspapers almost cover the ground of literary production in America, and a starvation, partial or complete, of authors who print elsewhere must result from the simple fact that the public is in large degree supplied from these sources with all the literature it wants.

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THE Historical Society has begun a new series of monthly receptions at its rooms, and they will no doubt prove, like their predecessors, pleasant occasions. We doubt whether in any other city the effort to engage a popular interest in the work of historical collection and preservation has been more successful. In this city the handsome and cheerful rooms at Thirteenth and Locust have become the centre of a large circle of persons who have a regard for the records of yesterday, and the willingness of the Society and its officers to serve every one who makes a reasonable claim for aid in his investigations has very much contributed to increase the friendly feeling entertained towards them.

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THE University of Pennsylvania, encouraged by the public appreciation shown last spring for the series of Lanciani lectures, has taken steps for the formation of a Lecture Association, and now invites subscriptions to a guarantee fund. During the present winter it is proposed to have a course of thirteen lectures on American history, by John Fiske. Prof. McMaster will also lecture, and Dr. Herbert B. Smyth, whose extended studies in the Hellenic field have made him a high authority on its literature, will give a course on Greek lyric poetry. It is proposed to make the Association a permanent organization, with the Provost as its president, and in this way the University will give the public lectures like those established in Boston by the Lowell Fund, and in Baltimore by the Peabody Institute, of high usefulness as an educating influence.

M. COQUELIN IN LONDON.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

THE principal excitement of late in London—of course, I except the unemployed whom we have always with us—has been the appearance of M. Coquelin at the little Royalty Theatre in Soho. Before he came it was Verestchagin, the Russian painter, who was being talked about and written about and condemned, because, just when Englishmen were showing what tender hearts they have, when Anarchists in America are condemned, he reminded them how cruel they could be when it came to a question of their own interests. Had it not been for the picture of the natives about to be blown from the guns of the British conquerors in India, I fancy less would have been heard of the art of Verestchagin. And so when M. Coquelin's turn came, it was not so much his acting which interested the critics as his impudence in daring to appear in London in two parts, supposed to be secured

to two popular English actors. This is no exaggeration. After Coquelin's performance of Gringoire, a dramatic critic, who is looked up to as an authority, could but regret the absence of that picturesqueness which is said to be the charm of Mr. Beerbohm Tree. To be sure, in point of technical mastery of his craft, the French actor is perfection itself; and English audiences must be generous and remember that picturesqueness on the stage is not everything, since after all perfection of technique is not a thing to be lightly esteemed. This is the kind of criticism which prevails in England. A picture is badly painted, but what of that? Look at the sweetness of the sentiment the painter tried to express in it. A book is without special merit, but then the man who wrote, or more likely edited it, has just made a beginning in literature and must be encouraged by his friends. But if a picture or a book or a piece of acting is unusually good technically, apologies must be offered for this very perfection. But it was when Coquelin ventured to play in "The Bells," and, moreover, to show that his idea of Mathis was utterly opposed to that of Mr. Irving, that indignation came to a crisis. The morning after the first performance of "Le Juif Polonais" at the Royalty, the interviewer was at M. Coquelin's door to ask him what he had got to say for himself. And yet Englishmen wonder at the effrontery of American interviewers!

What M. Coquelin did say for himself was not a little interesting. He had seen Mr. Irving's Mathis and had been greatly struck by it, but his own interpretation of the character was different. He did not think Mathis should make himself grave, melancholy, or give indications of remorse.—I am quoting his words almost exactly as they were reported by the interviewer.—"The secret of the piece is that he can move about and studiously conceal any suspicion of his guilt. A man with the force and strength of Mathis can bury his crime, die even of that crime, without giving any one the slightest suspicion of it. I could easily give evidence of terrible inquietudes, but, let alone the fact that by so doing I would be in danger of being run in by the gendarme every five minutes, I would not do it. It is too easy. My idea of the interpretation of the Jew is always that which has obtained in France—as played by Tallien, Dumaine and 'Paulin' Meiner—and when produced under the direction of the author: I hold that it is the correct one, and this is evidenced in the piece itself by the last words said of Mathis: 'Quel malheur! nu si brave homme!' Mr. Irving's idea of the interpretation differs from mine—*Voilà tout.*'"

The English critics of course think Mr. Irving's idea the right one; his Mathis, they say, is more weird, more powerful, more apt to haunt one long after the curtain has fallen on the play. But the disinterested critic cannot but think differently. To begin with, Mr. Irving, no matter what the part he plays, is Mr. Irving and nothing more. On the other hand, M. Coquelin is Don Caesar, Brichauteau, Mathis, as the case may be. You watch Mr. Irving and hardly have a thought for the character he represents. But when you bring yourself to analyze his Mathis you see a man who, during the long fifteen years since he murdered the Jew in the cold winter night, has not had a moment's peace, but, waking and sleeping, has suffered the tortures of the damned. If outwardly he has prospered, inwardly he has borne the penalty of his crime. The murder has been avenged. As in the old Greek tragedy, the Furies have hunted him by day and by night. His agony at all times is so great that you have no more sympathy to give him in his dreaming. Besides, if you stop to reason, the reality has gone. As M. Coquelin says, such a Mathis would have been suspected and arrested years ago. If not, then must his remorse have killed him. At all events, he is the last man to be called "*brave homme*" at the hour of death.

But take M. Coquelin's Mathis. Here indeed is another man, one who can commit murder to gain his ends, who not only can, after the deed is done, conceal his emotions, but is actually without any emotions to conceal, and who remains the good fellow he was before his crime. He is no hardened hypocrite or criminal; nothing but the extremity he was in would have driven him to such a step. He is like a man who to escape bankruptcy has been not quite as honest as usual in his business transactions; he is not found out, he is never under the same necessity again, and for the rest of his life is the strictly upright man he was before his fall. Moreover this Mathis has perfect command of himself; he is not the least afraid of being his own betrayer; when alone or talking about the old story of the murder he can even chuckle over his "*finesse*." I doubt if the arrival of the Polish Jew with the same greeting and the same words and even the same cloak and furs of the man who had been murdered fifteen years before on that very night, would alone have disarmed him. That which really unnerved him was the strange story he had heard in Paris of the man who could put others to sleep and make them talk. Waking, he could answer for himself, but how would it be when he slept?

Throughout the first two acts, I do not think it is possible for Mr. Irving's weirdness to make the same awful impression on you, as does the very good nature and jollity of the man who can joke and drink and dance, as if there were no deadly sin upon his soul. If this can be, who are you to trust? And are we after all mistaken, and is sin but an evil from which good must come? The old doctrine of Fate, as the Greeks believed in it, was less terrible than this. And then in the last act, when you see the man who was so strong awake, lose all control in his dream, you are moved as you have not been before and all your sympathies go out to the murderer. That despairing cry for Christian goes to your very heart. Surely this is not the traditional way that crime should be punished. To his friends he is in death as in life "*un brave homme.*" That last touch, I have heard some one say, was worthy of Tolstoi.

In all this, of course, M. Coquelin had none of the beautiful scenery and effective contrivances that do so much to make up for Mr. Irving's mannerisms. And yet at the Royalty the audience, which had tried so hard to be indifferent, and had applauded so little at the beginning, was fairly carried away at the end. I have never heard such loud applause, such cheering, such cries of *bravo* before in any English theatre.

It is not, however, by seeing M. Coquelin in one play only that you understand his powers as an actor. But he has given people in London a good opportunity to realize his cleverness, or rather his genius. He has changed his programme many times. As he has given a number of afternoon performances, it is to be hoped English actors have profited by his coming.

THE DRAMA.

MR. IRVING AS AN INTERPRETER OF GOETHE.

IT is perhaps one of the misfortunes of the Faust legend that it appeals so strongly to human sentiments which are as deep and broad as humanity itself; because this very nearness to the heart of man has caused it to be used as available material for all sorts and conditions of treatment. It has been clipped here and cut there, amplified in one direction and curtailed in another, as the immediate exigencies from time to time demanded. At times employed as the presentment of a profound philosophy of mysticism it again appears as a diluted love-story with an out-and-out Sunday-school moral at the close. We may find it used as the vehicle for bringing forward the lesson of retribution, the inevitable tendency to deterioration in great minds, the universality of human instinct underlying and pervading philosophic thought; in each of these cases, the interest being concentrated upon Dr. Faust. Or again it claims our attention as the mere biography of a pure maiden lured away from the path of rectitude, not through a base appeal to passion, but through the best and holiest feelings of our common nature distorted and falsely presented by a diabolical cunning of a fiend; and the moral is then shifted to a demonstration of the inefficacy of wicked scheming against the laws of Eternal Equity, for, in the apotheosis of Margaret, we have not only the present defeat of Mephistopheles, but the promise that he will be finally discomfited altogether through the prayers of Margaret, which shall avail to save Faust also. So treated, the legend becomes a background for the figure of Margaret, and all else sinks into a subsidiary position.

Either of these views is well adapted to the purpose of the dramatist. In the libretto written to the music of Gounod's Opera we have a blending of the two, but as is inevitable in opera, (except at its polar extremes of comic opera on the one hand and Wagnerian Music-drama on the other), the literary value of the performance is subordinated to the exigencies of the music, and the situations would be absolutely ludicrous if they were deprived of the emotional stimulant which is furnished entirely by the composer.

But there is a third view, more profound in its significance than either of the others, which makes of the legend a philosophic disquisition on the immanence of the spirit of evil in the heart of man, and which, by incarnating this spirit in the person of Mephistopheles, renders him the central figure around which the action rotates as about a pivot.

That Goethe should have approached the subject from this direction would seem to be in accordance with his philosophic bias no less than with his cast of mind as a great poet, especially as he had in view the development of a splendid allegory which we find carried to its completion in the Second Part of "Faust." Just as the final triumph of good over evil is the lesson enforced in the apotheosis of Margaret, so in the beautiful boy Euphorion, the fruit of the union of Faust and Helena,—we have an incarnation of the renaissance springing from the marriage of the Teutonic civilization with the exquisite spirit of Greek thought. Of course the wide scope of Goethe's conception precludes a stage representation, except in a rigorously abridged form; but it is well for adap-

ters, as far as may be, to maintain the proportion of parts, and to so treat the poem as to preserve its original motive. This is what Mr. Wills,—the author of the version which Mr. Irving uses,—has succeeded in doing. Whether he adopted this proper and honest course through veneration for the work of a great poet or with the immediate purpose of furnishing a congenial rôle for Mr. Irving is a question which need not detain us. It is sufficient to know that in relegating the lovers to the background and throwing into prominence the predominating incarnation of evil, he treated his subject on the true lines, and rendered it possible for an audience to extract from the severely compressed acts some consciousness of the meaning and lesson of Goethe's splendid work.

But this change in the relative importance of the characters has brought with it the necessity of certain radical alterations, not only in "make up" and "business," but in the general delineation. Mr. Irving shows us something quite different from the rather companionable and decidedly jolly red devil with whom past stage representations have made us familiar. The sarcasm of this fiend is too biting to render companionship inviting, and his purpose of evil too manifest to admit of anything like jollity. Moreover he is less of the gallant troubadour in his outward seeming, and looks much more like the traveler in a student's dress who, we are told, stepped from the cloud in which the black poodle disappeared, than like the picturesque fellow who comes up through a flame in a graceful pose with his flexible rapier and his nicely curled moustachios. He is not a seductive tempter; his cleanly shaven face is almost clerical. He can lure to ruin, but his weapons are intellectual. He is not merely the goblet-bearer, holding up the brimming cup of pleasure before the longing eyes of the aged alchemist, but the embodiment of the pervading spirit of evil, whose name is legion and whose field is human nature. In a word, Mr. Irving puts into tangible shape the poet's ideal of the evil that doth so easily beset us; and throughout his presentation he remains true to the fundamental principle of art that sin is altogether unlovely because it is forever a discord; the soul's fine sense of harmony must first be dulled ere it can accommodate itself to the presence of the monster; hence the insidious attacks of Mephistopheles are directed primarily against the spiritual stronghold of the philosopher whose midnight vigils have made him acquainted with eternal secrets which lie beyond death.

Here, then, we have the presentation of a great moral truth too easily lost sight of,—namely, that the power of evil is not, in the first instance, exercised through an appeal to the senses, but rather through a weakening of those moral and intellectual forces whose duty it is to stand guard over the senses. And this is the central idea of Goethe. We see it in the first appearance of Mephistopheles in Faust's study; in the sarcasm which girds at the futility of the human mind to grasp the Infinite; in the scraps of philosophy uttered amid the wild scenes on the Brocken; even in the petty folly whereby the fiend seeks to seduce from duty the silly old Martha.

With yet greater subtlety this idea reappears in the Second Part. The boy Euphorion is a re-birth, an aspiration. Greek perfection, as typical in Helena, cannot touch the great pulsing heart of Teutonic manhood, until it has first been manifested to the mind of Western civilization. Then it becomes the bright star of hope, the greatly desired, possession of which can alone satisfy, and, in satisfying, ensure to the world the continuance of the principle of beauty.

These considerations are sufficient to show that any stage representation of Faust which pretends to fidelity to the great original must take as its central personage the figure of Mephistopheles,—a being rather subtle than attractive, rather intellectual than sensual. To say that Mr. Wills's version, as rendered by Mr. Irving, fulfills the conditions, is to give it first place among the acting versions of the drama. It is not only in the restoration of the scene in the Witches' Kitchen, or in the terrific Walpurgis Night, that the effort to be true to the poem is manifest; the spectator whose observation goes deeper than the mere *mise-en-scène* will find in the fine lights and shades of the delineation of the character of Mephistopheles a yet more faithful demonstration of the truth sought to be enforced. For this familiar spirit has at times an atmosphere of a better past about him,—I had almost said a shadow of regret. We are reminded that even Satan, autocrat of the realms of darkness, cannot but remember that he was once Lucifer, the light-bearer. Mephistopheles, despite his sardonic laughter and his bitter wit, stands less as the embodiment of a positive principle than as the type of *Negation*. He is a part of that whole which once was all things; the essence of denial; the everlasting nay! He would destroy by preventing fulfillment, and his methods are, after all, only the methods of the agnostic carried to their logical extreme. He has not the constructive skill to set up an engine of destruction, hence contents himself with pulling down the structure of salvation. He can wheedle the aged doctor

into signing a compact whereby he voluntarily cedes his dearest rights, but he cannot destroy the soul of Margaret, try how he may. The application is clear. Reason with its philosophic dogmatism: "*Cogito, ergo sum*," sees its elaborate edifice crumble before a mere negation. Faith, on the other hand, ignorant and blind though it be, pronounces its omnipotent "*Credo*," and the spirit of denial is helpless.

If this is the moral intended to be enforced, then Mephistopheles is the best exponent of negation, and Mr. Irving the best exponent of Mephistopheles. He does something beyond artistic stage craft; he interprets a great poem truthfully and well; and however widely opinions may vary as to the relative excellencies of his *rôles*, no one will be disposed to question the value of so intelligent an exposition of a masterpiece of literature.

FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS.

REVIEWS.

CA IRA ! OR DANTON IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A Study by Lawrence Gronlund, A. M., Author of "The Coöoperative Commonwealth." Pp. 261. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

NO great event has been treated so much from the partisan point of view as the French Revolution. In France, as the quotation on the title-page from Victor Hugo reminds us, upon a man's estimate of it depends his affiliation with Liberals or Conservatives. And the French historians, with the single exception of Quinet, have handled the event accordingly. Each of them fastens upon some group of the actors—Royalist or Girondin or Jacobin—and considers the course of events in the light of that group's principles, and writes with as much reference to influencing present opinion as casting light upon past facts. In England and America, from Scott and Hazlitt down to our own times, there has been the same partisanship, though generally less vehement.

Mr. Gronlund cannot be classified as an exception. He also has his party purpose in his history. It is true that there is no party in the Revolution which he can claim as in sympathy with his own views as a Socialist. Even the Jacobins, Danton included, got little farther in their ideas of the relation of government to industry and property than have the middle class of our day. Indeed the French Revolution, viewed from the standpoint of a modern socialist, must be described as "a Middle Class movement." Its ideas are the maximum of individual liberty, and the minimum of government interference with the industrial movement. But in the frantic efforts of the Jacobins to deal with the popular distress, in the establishment by law of a maximum price of grain, in the public provision for the poor and the unemployed, and in the confiscation of the property of the church to public uses, he sees this party brought face to face with modern problems and obliged to give up their *bourgeois* maxims about industrial liberty and the sacredness of property. And from these beginnings he traces the great upheaval of the Socialist party in later time as an outgrowth of the Revolution itself.

Mr. Gronlund takes Danton as the central figure of the revolutionary movement, and the choice is not unhappy. It has the sanction of Carlyle, for Danton is the hero of that wonderful prose poem which the great Scotchman devoted to the event. With the possible exception of Carnot, there is no figure who so perfectly embodies the Republican ideal, as it existed before the minds of the Revolutionary party. But when we come to details, we are not able, although we gladly would do so, to clear Danton of all responsibility for the September massacres, and the slaughter of the Girondins. That he took no active part in the horrid doings of September, 1791, is no defense for a man of the political weight and prominence of Danton at that time. And unhappily there is no evidence that he used his influence to restrain, or his eloquence to denounce them.

On many points of details we should take exception to Mr. Gronlund's reading history. For instance we must dissent from the statement that the books which "made the Revolution" "are not new and do not deserve to be read in our days." As this covers Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws" and Rousseau's "Social Contract," as well as the "Encyclopedia," it is very far from being true. Nor is it just to describe the first of these as "extremely shallow, both in knowledge and thoughts." Again he apologizes for the "atheism" of the authors of the "Encyclopedia." But which of them were atheists? There is no avowal of atheism in their book. Diderot their master-spirit, was not an atheist, but a pantheist. Mr. Gronlund speaks of "the bigotry" of the French Royalists and Churchmen, who resisted the Revolution. This is to carry modern ideas back to that age. The aristocracy of France fell so easily because they had laughed and sneered with Voltaire, until they had lost faith in religion, in monarchy, in themselves. It is only since the Revolution that aristocrats have been devout.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN THE CHAPEL OF YALE COLLEGE. By Noah Porter. 1871-1886. Pp. 413. New York : Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Professorial preaching is a distinct type. It cannot but be affected by the habits of the chair, which differ greatly from those of the pastorate. The professor deals with immature minds in laboring to impart to them the best and highest experience, so far as this can be communicated; the pastor deals as a rule with maturer minds, and seeks to give vitality to principles of life already adopted, or at least recognized as the best. The professor works toward remoter results in the lives of his hearers; the pastor toward present effect. The professor speaks to an audience living for good and evil by itself, with its own standard of public opinion, and isolated to some extent from the rest of society; the pastor speaks to men and women whose lives touch society at every point, and whose isolation is a matter of Sunday and week-day services. The professor is called upon more rarely as a preacher, before the same congregation at least; the pastor must make fresh preparation and find fresh thought for nearly every new Sunday. So that even when the professor finds himself in an ordinary pulpit, he must preach in his own way. To give men "something to think about," must be his ideal even there, rather than to produce those immediate effects upon thought and feeling, which are to influence the coming week.

For this reason professorial preaching may be regarded as a species by itself, and one in which the theological literature is especially rich. The baccalaureate sermons of Dr. Stanhope Smith, of Henry Ware, of Dr. James Walker, of Dr. Mark Hopkins and of President Chadbourne are instances. Ex-President Porter, of Yale College, may be said to have grown up in the academic atmosphere. His father was one of the eminent professors, who made Andover Seminary a power in its very first decade. His father-in-law, Dr. Taylor, was a still more eminent professor in Yale Seminary. His own life has been spent very largely in the service of his Alma Mater, and for fifteen years he filled the highest and most responsible office in her gift, with honor to himself and benefit to the institution.

Of the eighteen sermons in this volume, fifteen are baccalaureate sermons addressed to as many graduating classes; two mark the transition from the old chapel built in 1824, to the new and handsome Battel chapel, built in his presidency; and the eighteenth is a college sermon preached since he resigned the presidency. The volume therefore must be full of interest to the classes who left Yale in that period; but it is almost equally so to the general reader. These are vigorous and masculine discourses—not appeals to the natural religiousness of men and women, but to the reason and conscience of the preacher's hearers. They hold up a high ideal of the Christian scholar, as a fearless investigator who has enlisted in the service of the truth, who cannot abandon the search for it out of any fear that it may prove unedifying when found. They recognize frankly the spread of materialism and unbelief in some quarters of the intellectual world; but they insist that the modern skeptic is the man whose devotion to his special line of investigation has blinded him to facts just as palpable as any he deals with, and infinitely more vital to the welfare of the race. And they demand of the Christian scholar the childlike spirit of patience and humility, which are especially enjoined upon him by his own faith, and which are just as fruitful in the scientific as in the religious sphere. They are the words of a man who rejoices in the results of the past, without fears for the future.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

An exquisite quarto, with fine paper, wide margins, large type, and liberal illustrations, has been made of Mr. W. J. Stillman's series of papers describing his visits to Greece, on behalf of the *Century* magazine, to study the problem of the Venus of Melos, and other questions of Hellenic art and literature. These were originally issued in the magazine, but in this collected form they make a very handsome volume, well worth the affectionate care of a collector. In his preface, Mr. Stillman says that he cannot pretend to offer a solution of the Venus problem satisfactory to the severely scientific archaeologist, but he has one which is profoundly convincing to his own mind, and which he is satisfied may be judged by the rule of the "highest probability." "I have done," he says, "all that any man can do to penetrate to the material which exists for forming an opinion, and I rest in the sincere conviction, sustained through a study of many years, that the so-called Venus of Melos is really the Niké Apteros of the restored temple dedicated to that goddess." Apart from the interest which may be felt in this special subject by archaeologists, the contents of the volume must be very entertaining to any reader who knows something of Greek history and literature. The paper, "On the Track of Ulysses," will be found especially so. The pictures of the volume are from drawings by Harry Fenn, put upon the block from sketches or photographs made by Mr. Stillman. (Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Miss Irene E. Jerome, who in previous years has made several illustrated volumes of high merit, has this year "A Bunch of Violets," (Boston: Lee and Shepard.) In her books it is the art work which is of first importance; the text accompanying is simply a verse or two, sometimes original, sometimes gleaned from the pages of another author. The pictures in the present volume, we do not hesitate to say, are very fine,—an advance, if our remembrance of the older ones is safe for a comparison, upon any of her previous work. The engraving has been done by Mr. Geo. T. Andrew, and the printing, under his direction, upon the University Press of John Wilson & Son. The cover, in old-gold, with a floral stamped design, is good, but we think not equal to the artistic merit within. It must certainly prove a very popular and salable book for the holiday trade.

One of Scott's ballads, "The Bridal of Triermain," is issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard for a holiday volume, with fourteen illustrations by Percy Macquoid. The ballad itself is one of those least familiar in the works of Sir Walter; it deals with old legends of the time of King Arthur, and brings in a lovely maiden, his daughter, Gyneth, who for her wickedness in letting the Knights of the Round Table slaughter each other in a tourney for her possession, is condemned by Merlin to an enchanted sleep. It is Sir Roland de Vaux, the Knight of Triermain, who has the courage to seek and find her, and awaken this sleeping beauty. The pictures relate to his adventures, and those of Arthur; we cannot say that they are extremely edifying, nor do we admire at all points Mr. Macquoid's style of art. But the book will doubtless please many whose tastes run in this direction.

Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" are put into a very handsome large octavo, with wide margins, and illustrated liberally with pictures by George Wharton Edwards. The frontispiece is Theseus slaying the Minotaur, a striking and effective drawing, and there are some twenty-five or thirty others. There could hardly be a more suitable book for the purposes of illustration, and Mr. Edwards has made use of his opportunities. A brief preface, by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, explaining the circumstances in which Hawthorne wrote these versions of the old tales, precedes the body of the work. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

MINOR HOLIDAY VOLUMES.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's series of short poems, reproducing in sound and movement, as well as description, the songs of some of the best-known birds,—the chickadee, the blue jay, the song sparrow, the robin, cat-bird, bobolink, and several others,—make a very charming subject for illustration, and an attractive holiday volume at moderate cost. There is a poem, for each of the twelve months, with refined and appropriate head and tail pieces,—the song-sparrow on the bare bough of March, the crow in the open field in April, the cat-bird in the lilacs in May, the owl in the barn gable in December, etc. The title is "Bird Talk." The artist's work is anonymous, but its excellence suggests how many times we are given less satisfactory pictures to accept on the faith of a name. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have a series of small volumes, bound in old-gold cloth, with designs in gilt and color, at 50 cents each. They present short poems, familiar and popular, with illustrations. There are Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells," Gray's "Elegy," Edmund H. Sears' "That Glorious Song of Old," Alfred Domett's "It was the Calm and Silent Night," William Knox's "Oh, Why should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" and Mrs. Hemans' "The Breaking Waves Dashed High." The illustrative designs for several of them are by Miss L. B. Humphrey; for one by Alfred Fredericks.

"Bible Talks about Bible Pictures," is a quarto, with large-type descriptions of biblical illustrations, designed for children. The authors of the text are Jenny B. Merrill, and F. McCready Harris, ("Hope Ledyard"). The pictures, in an artistic sense, are vigorous and calculated to engage the attention: in a religious sense, they are in numerous cases very literal and "outward." (New York: Cassell & Co.)

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. Lights of Two Centuries. Edited by Rev. E. E. Hale. Illustrated with fifty Portraits. Pp. vi. and 603. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The names of the publishers, the care to indicate the correct pronunciation of proper names, and some of the details in the make-up of this volume, led us to suppose that it was intended for educational purposes—as a reader for the higher classes in schools and academies. But the preface indicates that the book is meant for teachers rather than their pupils, and then for the general public. We are disappointed in this respect. We do greatly need good selections of biographies in our educational course, for no other books would so well supply that instruction in sound ethics and general principles of religion which it is so hard to impart to

the young by any direct or dogmatic teaching. But in that case a different selection would be required from that which has been made here. The choice would not be limited to the last two centuries, and it would be that of men whose loftiness of character would be likely to awaken an ethical enthusiasm in the minds of young readers.

But we take thankfully what Mr. Hale has given us, as indeed we take everything from his pen. Exactly what his functions as editor have been, and who were his co-workers, we do not learn from his preface. We infer that the work of admission and exclusion has rested with him, and that the plan of the book is his. Its object is to give the public clear, readable, and well condensed accounts of the men in five classes—artists, prosaists, musical composers, poets, and inventors, who have made the modern world of art and literature. It excludes the workers in other fields of human affairs, statesmen, orators, divines, and philanthropists. And even in the fields occupied, the selection has been of men who have produced a wide, popular result, rather than the finer natures who worked chiefly upon men of culture. In general the selection has been well made, but in a few cases we should have preferred other names. Thus the book closes with a biography of Mr. Bell as the inventor of the Telephone, which is written from the latitude of Boston, and has no notice of the claim made for Philip Reis. And has England had no great painters since Turner?

BRIEFER NOTICES.

NO. 92 of Cassell's National Library is the very interesting narrative of a Voyage to Abyssinia by Father Jerome Lobo, rendered into the swelling English of Dr. Johnson. Father Lobo, whose voyage covered the period 1621–1624, was one of those devoted Jesuits who risked his life and health to convert from their heresy the Christians of Abyssinia. The Abyssinian church was then and is still Christian in dogma, but Jewish in practice, and in the course of his attempt to convert these benighted Abyssinians to the Roman Catholic Church, the good father had many interesting experiences. Moreover, he tells in a chatty way a good deal of the history of Abyssinia, and as his sources were almost the same as those at hand now his narrative is still of value.

Mr. Browning is eminently a poet for the anthologists. He never will be known to readers generally through his collective works. His demand upon time, thought, and attention are too great. But there is a considerable number of his poems which any reader may enjoy thoroughly, and in which his peculiar subtlety of thought puts no one at a disadvantage. Of several anthologies which have appeared, none is so pretty in form as "Lyrics, Idylls, and Romances from the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume is as pretty a piece of book-making as we have seen, and the selection is very admirable, although we regret the omission of "Fra Lippo Lippi," "Saul," and "Instans Tyrannus." The selector gives neither his name nor any account of the principle of his selection, and no preface except one of the author's own poems. But he makes a wise departure from the course of his predecessors in including independent lyrics from the dramatic and epic works. Thus we meet "Over the Seas our Galleys Went," from Paracelsus, for the first time in an anthology. The punctuation of his last line in "Childe Roland," differs from the earlier American editions, perhaps rightly.

Mr. George M. Baker, who has given no little time and labor to the editing of "pieces to speak," has made four small "dialect" collections, one from the Yankee, and the others from the Irish, Negro, and German fields. All these are rich in humor, as the world well knows, and there are touches of real pathos, too. The four are printed separately, with paper covers, and also collected into a single volume, with cloth binding. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IN his article on "Cheap Books," in the December *Century*, Mr. Brander Matthews urges that even if English novels were somewhat higher in price in this country, it would not be necessarily fatal to our happiness. He declares, indeed, that "a well-nigh exclusive diet of English fiction, full of the feudal ideas and superstitions and survivals of which we have been striving for a century to rid ourselves, is not wholesome for those who need to be strengthened and enlightened to do their duty as citizens of a free republic." To the substantial truth of which we heartily subscribe.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last week and it found him in better health than he had been in for a long time.—A collection of public speeches by Henry Ward Beecher, from 1850 to 1885, is announced, under the title "Patriotic Addresses," by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

We see the statement that Mr. Stevenson's "Prince Otto" was originally written as a play. What it might have been in that shape can only be conjectured, but anything less actable than this romance can hardly be imagined.—The *Athenaeum* says it is asked to state that Mr. Rider Haggard does not propose to visit America at present, although he may possibly do so next autumn.

Dr. Charles Mackay has in hand a "Dictionary of Lowland Scotch," forming a vocabulary of leading words in the Scottish language, with etymological derivations.—A "Biographical Dictionary of the Stage," including the names of all English-speaking actors and actresses, is in preparation in England.—G. & C. Merriam & Co. announce that the constant editorial labor in progress on Webster's Dictionary has in view the ultimate revision of the whole work. The preparation necessary for such a new issue is however far from complete, and the revised edition of the Unabridged may not be ready for "some years."

Mr. R. W. Gilder, of the *Century*, expresses himself on the subject of international copyright in these strong terms: "The great economic reason for international copyright lies in the fact that under our present policy of thieving American literature is being stamped out by foreign literature. The American author is not only pilfered in the foreign market, but his home market is being wiped out by the flood of stolen literature. There is, today, no profession in America so uncertain as the profession of letters. If it were not for the magazines and newspapers most of our authors would starve."

Yet another Russian novelist, M. Orloffsky, is to be introduced to the English public. Sonnenschein & Co., London, are about to issue a translation of a novel of his, by the Baroness Langenan.

"Pilgrims and Puritans," a book of easy reading for children about to begin the study of United States history, has been prepared by Miss N. Moore, and will be published this month by Ginn & Co. It does not seem possible, however, that anything more on these subjects can really be needed.

The genuine "Memoirs" of Garibaldi, written by himself in Italian, are to be published this month, in Italy. They extend to the year 1874.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co. announce that they will issue in the spring, provided the number of subscriptions justify the venture, a "Review of the New York Music Season of 1887-8," by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, uniform with that writer's reviews of the last two seasons.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will shortly publish "Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Stories of New England Life," some of which have appeared in the magazines.

The third volume of General Cluseret's "Memoirs," bringing his story down to the close of the "Second Empire," was announced to appear in Paris at the close of November.—The new art house of Boussod, Valladon & Co., Paris and New York, which succeeded the old firm of Goupil & Co., has gone into the publication of beautiful books illustrated by the new patent "processes" which they control.

In her daily life Mrs. Dinah Muloch-Craik was remarkably methodical. Though many of her works appeared in periodicals, she would never, under any circumstances, consent to a beginning of publication before the work was entirely out of her hand, and what is very singular, she is said during the whole course of her forty years' labors never to have begun writing anything which she did not carry straight through, and it is believed that she has not left behind a single line of unfinished work intended for publication. Indeed, everything she ever wrote, with a view to publication, has been published.

The auction sale of Henry Ward Beecher's books, engravings, etc., realized in the neighborhood of \$35,000.—D. Appleton & Co. will publish immediately, "The Divine Man, from the Nativity to the Temptation," by Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Boardman.—Samuel Carson & Co., San Francisco, will publish directly a translation from the Portuguese with the title, "California Three Hundred and Fifty Years Ago."—M. Renan's "History of the People of Israel" is being translated into English by C. B. Pitman, and will be brought out by Chapman & Hall, London.

Chas. E. Merrill & Co. have in press, "First Steps in Electricity," by Mr. Charles Barnard, describing a great variety of simple experiments with electricity, the laws that govern it, and their application to the telegraph, telephone, electric light, cable railways, etc. We may say, also, that this firm has bought the publishing right in Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Politics, Science, and Political Economy," heretofore owned by A. H. Andrews & Co.

Mr. C. N. Caspar, Milwaukee, reports progress on his "Dictionary of Booksellers." He estimates that the work when completed will contain about 20,000 names, all of which will be actually

in business at the time the book is issued. An idea can be formed of the enormous work involved, when it is considered that after all the work of sifting had been completed there were left 30,000 addresses to whom circulars had to be sent. Mr. Caspar writes that he cannot yet positively say when he will be ready for press, but hopes to reach that point by February 1, 1888.

Doyle & Whittle, Boston, will publish an "Ecclesiastical History of New Foundland," by Rt. Rev. Msr. Howley, D. D., a man of great learning and research.

Colonel Stoffels, who made the celebrated report to Napoleon III. on the military condition of Germany, on the eve of the Franco-German War, has completed the task undertaken by that Emperor, of writing the life of Julius Caesar. Colonel Stoffels's sequel is comprised in two volumes, so that the complete work forms four volumes.

The construction of Mr. Algernon Swinburne's new drama, "Locrino" is thus ridiculed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "You first choose a theme as undramatic as possible; then you dress up half a dozen old puppets, the most stiff-jointed and wooden-featured you can find; then you arrange a string of scenes in such a way as to maintain what little interest there may be in your plot; and lastly, you set your puppets to talk at great length in an artificial dialect, stiff with rhetorical and poetic ornament, and in a meter which shall render their utterances as remote as possible from rational human speech."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

RATHER curiously, two papers on "The Sea of Galilee," describing precisely the same localities, and with illustrations showing the same places, appear in the issues of the *Century* and Macmillan's *English Illustrated*, for December, the one being by Mr. Edward L. Wilson and the other by Lawrence Oliphant. Mr. Wilson's pictures are much the better.

There is an excellent variety in the contents of the *Magazine of American History*, for December. Mrs. Lamb has the "knack" of making a very entertaining periodical. To this issue she contributes from her own pen, the opening paper, with the title, "Our Country, Fifty Years Ago." It presents a series of quaint pictures made at the time, and never before published in this country, together with incidents in connection with the journeys of Lafayette in 1824 and 1825, not least among which is a graphic account of his entertainment by the fishermen of the "State in Schuylkill" Club, of this city.

The *Atlantic* for January will contain a steel portrait of Miss Mary N. Murfree.

Paul Morse Richards has become publisher of the *New York Observer*.

The *Christmas Book Buyer* is a very attractive number, with its full points concerning holiday publications and its many interesting specimen illustrations. There are fifty of these pictures, from as many books, thirty of them in colors; taken in all they give an admirably full idea of the holiday book trade.

Mr. Robert Bonner has retired from the active conduct of the *New York Ledger*, from which he has made a handsome fortune. The paper, the building, and the good-will are turned over to his sons, who will henceforth be responsible for the business, though Mr. Bonner will continue to give them advice and assistance.

The first number of an illustrated weekly entitled *Garden and Forest* will appear in New York early in February, under the direction of Prof. Sargent of Harvard. It will be devoted to forestry, landscape gardening, and horticulture in all its forms.

ART NOTES.

THE Portrait Exhibition at the Academy is meeting with better appreciation than was expected, the attendance being fairly large and public interest increasing from day to day. As illustrating the works of famous portrait painters, both American and foreign, the collection is of high value. Among the artists represented are John Singleton Copley, J. Hesselius, Henry Inman, Angelica Kauffman, W. Kaulbach, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Madame Lebrun, Sir Peter Lely, C. R. Leslie, E. G. Malbone, S. F. B. Morse, John Nagle, James Opie, William Page, C. W. and Rembrandt Peale, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, Jonathan Trumbull, Wertmuller, Wittkamp, and Benjamin West. Contemporary names of interest are those of Francis J. Drexel, Philip B. Hahs, G. P. A. Healy, D. Huntington, J. R. Lambdin, F. DeMadraze, H. Merle, Peter F. Rothermel, John Sartain, C. Schulessel, Bernard Uhle, Philip Weber, and I. L. Williams.

There are three portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart,

three by C. W. Peale, and three by other artists. Of Franklin there are five portraits; two of these by C. W. Peale. Stuart has a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, and there is another of the same subject by Sully. The collection includes many of the founders of the Republic by the great artists of the period. The actors, artists, distinguished divines, jurists, and leaders of society of the early days are well represented.

There is one remark suggested by this collection which should be most emphatically made, and if necessary, reiterated, namely, that bringing these pictures to the light of critical examination shows that many of them, of inestimable worth, are in danger of destruction. In private hands and even in public collections not under expert supervision, pictures are liable to suffer deterioration from unfavorable conditions. The damage gradually incurred by exposure to dampness, mold, heat, discoloration, etc., is either not recognized or not remedied. Some of the finest paintings and most valuable portraits in the exhibition show the need of restorative care. The great portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, by Inman, for example, is so starved and dried for lack of proper attention that it is in imminent danger of crumbling to pieces; this is perhaps the most striking example of neglect, but there are others only less pronounced.

Pictures of permanent value and public importance should be placed on deposit for safe keeping with institutions like the Academy of Fine Arts, where they will receive the care of expert guardians.

The autumnal exhibition at the American Art Galleries is attracting unusual attention from the public and the press in New York, and is said to be of unusual excellence. The place of honor is given to Hans Makart's great picture "The Hunt of Diana." Besides this big canvas the collection is enriched by several pictures of the American artists in the recent *Salon*. The only Philadelphia contribution mentioned among the paintings in the press notices is a fruit piece by Thomas P. Anschutz, which is highly spoken of. There is but one piece of sculpture of importance in the galleries, namely, John J. Boyle's bronze group, "The Stone Age." Curiously enough many of the critics, while praising the technique of this fine work persistently follow each other in missing the idea of the composition. They complain that the little cub lying at the feet of the Indian mother is too insignificant an object to account for the excitement and alarm which the group expresses. In the first place the cub is dead and evidently not the cause of alarm; and in the second place it is not an object of the slightest attention. Neither the mother nor the boy crouching behind her is looking at it or thinking of it. Having disposed of the cub, their whole minds are directed with intense interest to indications, which it is plain enough they see or hear, that the old bear is in the vicinity looking after her young. The story told by the group is so obvious it hardly seems credible that any intelligent observer could miss it.

The Secretary of the Academy of the Fine Arts desires notice called to an error in the Prospectus for the 58th annual exhibition. The dates for entries should be January 21st, or earlier—not February 12th.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

IDA WAUGH'S ALPHABET BOOK. Verses by Amy E. Blanchard. [Illustrated Holiday Quarto.] \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MEMOIRS AND PORTRAITS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Pp. x. and 299. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE AND OTHER PAPERS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Second Edition. Pp. vii. and 278. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FREE JOE AND OTHER GEORGIAN SKETCHES. By Joel Chandler Harris. Pp. 236. \$. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

VOCAL AND ACTION LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND EXPRESSION. By E. N. Kirby, Instructor in Elocution in Harvard University. Pp. 231. (New Edition.) \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

BAKER'S HUMOROUS SPEAKER, A SERIES OF POPULAR RECITATIONS AND READINGS. By George M. Baker. Pp. 393. \$1.00. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

FAITH'S FESTIVALS. By Mary Lakeman. Pp. 65. \$1.00. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE; OR, THE LAKE LANDS OF CANADA. By B. A. Watson, A. M., M. D. Pp. 290. \$3.50. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth Wetherell. With Etchings by Frederick Dielman. Pp. 694. \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE BRIDAL OF TRIERMAIN. By Sir Walter Scott. With fourteen illustrations by Percy Macquoid, R. I. (Holiday Volume.) \$3.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: F. B. Clegg, 1018 Arch street.)

PRINCE LITTLE BOY, and Other Tales out of Fairy Land. By S. Weir Mitchell. Pp. 157. \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A GARLAND FOR GIRLS. By Louisa M. Alcott. Pp. 258. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE SAONE. A SUMMER VOYAGE. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. (With Illustrations by the Author and Joseph Pennell.) Pp. 368. \$—. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

SLAV OR SAXON. A Study of the Growth and Tendencies of Russian Civilization. By Wm. D. Foulke, A. M. Pp. 148. \$—. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CERVANTES, THE FATHER OF MODERN HUMOR.¹

THE author of "Don Quixote" wears the purest kind of glory that can fall to human lot. Men of letters, poets, and romancers have very seldom indeed been men of war. In Dr. Wendell Holmes's humorous tale, "The Guardian Angel," every one will remember the characteristic conduct of Gifted Hopkins, the rural poet. "Go to victory," he said, in effect, when the war broke out; "you will win battles, my brethren. I will sing of them." The share assigned to himself in the national struggle by Gifted Hopkins is that which the poet has usually preferred. We can count Sir Philip Sidney, and Lovelace, and a few others among English poets who have held a sword. But we can boast of none, and perhaps only Greece can boast of one poet whose feats as a fighting man and a patriot were on a level with his poetic fame. Eschylus at Marathon, and Cervantes at Lepanto, the Salamis of the modern world, gained such laurels as scarce any other poet can claim. Perhaps those of the Spaniard are the greenest, for he rose from a bed of sickness to take the post of danger in the combat with the Turks, and he came out of the battle with three dangerous wounds. This gallantry and his heroic conduct when, as a captive in Algiers, he kept the Moors in ceaseless uneasiness, himself undaunted by the fear of torture and death, would have won for Cervantes a noble name had he never attempted prose nor verse. Indeed, his verse could have gained him but a dusty honor in the packed pages of literary history. Had he died in youth he would have been forgotten; had he died in middle age he would have been known to historians as a gallant patriot; but he lived to be old and to create "Don Quixote" out of the garnered experience of a long life. With "Don Quixote" he founded the modern novel, and without our old enemy of the Armada we could scarcely have had a Scott, certainly not a Fielding, and probably not a Thackeray. They are all his spiritual descendants, for his briefer tales suggested the "Waverley Novels"; "Joseph Andrews" is a professed attempt to follow in Cervantes's footsteps, and the spiritual descent of Thackeray from Fielding is visible in many a feature of his genius.

He was old when he wrote "Don Quixote," and he had been most things before he made an eternal name—and no money to speak of—by his romance. He had been a page, a soldier, a captive, a poet, a scholar. Like his own Don, he was able to contrast from uncomfortable experience the lot of the scholar with that of the man-at-arms. The scholar goes in hunger, in cold, in nakedness, and sometimes in all of them together. Still, he dines at last off the rich man's scraps or goes a sopping, which answered more or less to the Roman institution of the sportula. Bits of bread in porridge were given away at the doors of the monasteries, and it is only too likely that Cervantes, the glory of Spain, had often been reduced to go a sopping. Still, scant of linen, shoon, and clothes, the scholar had commonly some kind of roof over his head, whereas the soldier had none but the sky. The scholar, too, was more likely to get preferment than the soldier. But soldier or scholar, Cervantes never had any good fortune, and at evil fortune he never repined. His bad luck was our good luck. Had he not seen so much of the seamy side of the world in every way, had he not been first filled and fired with the true spirit of chivalry, and then tried by every sorrow of peace and war, he could never have written "Don Quixote." Like "Aucassin et Nicollete," which Mr. Bourdillon has just translated for the pleasure of English readers, "Don Quixote" is the *deport du vieil captif*, the delightful romance of the old captive. It is his gallant criticism of that life in which he seemed a failure. There never was a braver nor better-hearted book, one more full of humor, and of good humor, of diversion, and noble nature.

It seems strange that for this fountain-head of the humorous novel we should have to thank Spain. That the classical French drama should have come from Spain, that the stately and ardent "Cid" should have been adopted from Spain by Corneille, seems perfectly natural. But humor like that of Cervantes, gayety, kindness, melancholy, we rather expect from the countrymen of Montaigne and Moliere, of Chaucer and Shakespeare. But as Meleager, the sweet old poet, says, "If I be a Syrian, what marvel?" So Cervantes might say it was no wonder he was a Spaniard. He was as unlike the Protestant Elizabethan idea of a Spaniard as it was possible for a man to be. But in the day of the enlarging of a nation all her genius appears to blossom at once; genius for war, for letters, for commerce. Cervantes came at the crowning-time of Spain, and saw the beginning of the decay. He left in his famed romance an example which others have followed to more successful purposes than his countrymen. All novels which break away from the beaten paths of chivalrous romance are the descendants of his Don. Among them are "Francion," and the "Roman Comique," and the bitter "Roman Bourgeois," and Fielding's tales, and Smollett's, and the stories of Le Sage, and Scott, and Dickens. He brought humor into romance and realism enough for his purposes. Probably the extreme left of modern "realism" looks on the Knight of the Rueful Countenance as an extravagant invention. They certainly make a point of never finding any Dulcinea in "a good likely country lass named Aldonza Lorenzo." But it is well for fiction, or for some of its masters, to have the good Don's faculty of seeing queens and giants where no such things can be. To the modern realists, as to Sancho, the Don would have said that they were "most miserably ignorant in matters of adventure."

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¹ An article by Andrew Lang, in the *London Daily News*.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows:

"If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least on month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: Provided, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

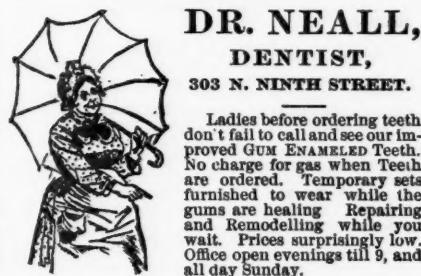
The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
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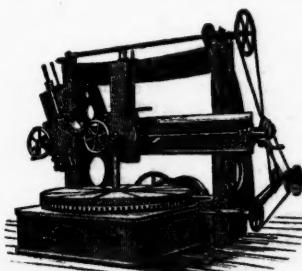
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INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE OF

THE AMERICAN,

For Volumes XIII., (October 23, 1886, to April 16, 1887,) and XIV., (April 23 to October, 15, 1887.)

* * Copies of these Title-pages and Indexes remain on hand, and can be had upon notice to the Publisher of **THE AMERICAN**.

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PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 28, 1887.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of THREE PECENT, being One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after December 15, 1887, to stockholders as registered at the close of business November 30, 1887.

The Transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock, November 30, inst., until 10 o'clock, December 2, prox.
By Order of the Board,
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

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general Banking and Brok-
erage Business.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.

825-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING ON SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.
R. L. WRIGHT, JR., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK,	JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON,	THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS McKEAN,	C. A. GEISCOM,
JOHN G. BULLITT.	

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc. etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

HENRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,	W. Rotch Wister,
Edward C. Knight,	Alfred Fitler,
J. Barlow Moorhead,	Charles S. Hinckman,
Thomas MacKellar,	J. Dickinson Sergeant,
John J. Stadiger,	Aaron Fries,
Clayton French,	Charles A. Sparks,
Joseph Moore, Jr.	

INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in Company's Building,

308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER 1,383,298.65

CLAIMS, 461,120.10

TOTAL ASSETS, OCTOBER 1ST, 1887,
\$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY,	ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS,	CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS,	JOS. E. GILLINGHAM.
P. S. HUTCHINSON,	SAMUEL WELSH.
CHARLES S. WHELEN,	
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, <i>President</i> ,	
RICHARD MARIS, <i>Secretary</i> ,	
JAMES B. YOUNG, <i>Actuary</i> .	

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

CHARTERED 1835.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY,

BOSTON,

SURPLUS - - - - - \$2,395,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus, Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issuing Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS,	JOS. M. GIBBENS,
President.	Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN, -	GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 226 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.	

The Provident
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$19,472,860.02.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.	
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.	
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.	
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer	

DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipleys,	Israel Morris,
T. Wistar Brown,	Chas. Hartshorne,
Richard Cadbury,	Wm. Gummere,
Henry Haines,	Frederic Collins,
Richard Wood,	Philip C. Garrett,
William Hacker,	Justus C. Strawbridge,
J. M. Albertson,	James V. Watson,
Asa S. Wing.	